

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.]

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL, 1834.

[NO. 2327.]

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH APRIL, 1834.

WILL BE PERFORMED,

The celebrated Terrestrial-infernal Operatic Extravaganza, Yclept

GIOVANNI IN LONDON,

In which will be introduced many new scenes, dresses, decorations and performances. Among other novelties will be presented a view of the Lower Regions by torch light, the River Styx by twilight, a grand Masquerade by candle light, Charing Cross by blue light, and the King's Bench Prison in its true light.

AFTER WHICH,

By particular desire,

THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF,

THE IRISH TUTOR.

In consequence of the crowded House with which the performance of this Piece was attended at the last representation in 1827, it is requested that early application may be made for places.

Boxes..... 6 | Upper Boxes..... 3
Pit..... 4 | Gallery..... 2

NOTICE.

COPIES of Molesworth's Murattee and English Dictionary, may be had at the Persian Secretary's Office, at the reduced price of Rupees (20) twenty, per copy.

Bombay, 15th April, 1834.

જાણી નામ.

ચાલો સરેવર જાહેર યાંત્રી
મરાઠી પંચમેની પ્રાટેચી હીમતમ
જી મેડ થી યાચા કરતી કરતીયા
નક્કીટાજી યાંત્રી ઇન્જીનિયર
મરાઠીય વીરવરે કરમણે મમી
પ્રીત નીત વીમન મીજીતીય.

તાજીક ૫ વાલજીય ૭૧ ૧૮૩૪.

ઈસવી મુસન મુંઘઈ.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. GILMORE AND CO. are Secretaries

for the Office in Calcutta.

"GREGSON, MELVILLE, AND KNIGHT,

Agents in London.

MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE," for Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. MULLER, RITCHIE AND CO. Secretaries

in Calcutta.

"RUSSELL AND CO. Agents in Canton.

"CO KERELL AND CO. Do. in London.

MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thursday, the 17th inst. YATES AND CO. will sell at their rooms on account of ABDOL CREIM, fifteen Arab Horses without the least reserve. The above will afford an excellent opportunity for persons requiring horses.

Meadow Street, April 15th.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 17th April, YATES & CO. will sell by public auction, a quantity of piece goods, as follows:—200 pieces of Color'd Cotton Handkerchiefs, 100 pieces of Color'd Muslin, Coloured Muslin Gown pieces Long Cloths, Madapolams, a number of Filtering Machines, Hams, and all the remaining property of J. FORBES, Esqr., 400 Volumes of Books, Double and Single Guns and Pistols, 50 barrels of red and 50 barrels of yellow Ochre, Wines, and a variety of useful articles.

AT 1 P.M.,

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Meadow Street.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees two.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office.

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0

Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0

Do. Interest Bonds..... 0 2 0

Do. Policies..... 1 0 0

Do. Bills of Lading, per set..... 0 2 0

Do. Respondentia Bonds..... 0 2 0

Do. Bills of Exchange, per set..... 1 0 0

Plans of the Island..... 1 0 0

Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0

Insolvent Debtor's A t..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms

Courier Office, 15th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A

CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of

Vessels and their corresponding numbers in

H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of

Great Britain, together with those belonging

to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIth. number of the QUAR-

TERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India

Company's Charter, printed on

Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WIL-

LIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will

sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon. For plans of

cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCK-

HAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER

AND CO.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO BOR-

DEAUX.

THE French Ship Mexican 350 Tons, will

sail for the above Port on or about the

1st Proximo. Apply to CAPTAIN LUBBERT

at the office of J. and M. NOWROJEE, on

the Green.

Bombay, 14th April, 1834.

LORD CLARE AND THE NATIVE JUSTICES.

On Saturday last, His Majesty's Native Justices of the Peace waited upon the Governor at Parell, where a Durbar was held for their reception. On being introduced to His Lordship Jagannath Sunkersett, rose on behalf of his brother justices to return thanks for the very liberal manner in which his Lordship had carried the intentions of the British Legislature into effect, and stated that they were determined to use their best endeavours to prove themselves worthy of the flattering distinction which had been conferred on them. His Lordship in reply, stated, that he felt great satisfaction at being enabled by the advanced state of the Native Society at this Presidency to give effect to so early a period to the wishes of the Home Government, and that he felt assured that the native justices by their exertions in an upright and independent discharge of their duties, would fully justify the course he had taken. His Lordship congratulated Jagannath Sunkersett on the able manner in which he had got through the duties which had already devolved on him, and after expressing his best wishes for their welfare rose, and the Justices took their departure.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assistant Surgeon Bowstead, 13th. Regt. N. I., from

Dapoolie.

Ensign Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., from Baroda.

Lieut. W. Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I., from Malli-

gaum.

Lieut. Col. Morgan, 4th M. Army, from Jaulnah.

Capt. Billamore, Grenadier Regt. from Poonah.

Lieut. G. B. Munbee, Engineers, from Seroor.

Capt. J. Rankin, Paymr. N. D. A., from Ahmeda-

bad.

Ensign Travers, 16th Regt. N. I., from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Assistant Surgeon J. Bowstead, 13th Regt. N. I., to

Dapoolie.

Lieut. W. Ward, M. H. A., to Jaulnah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by

the Rev. Edward Mainwaring, and afterwards at the

Church of Nossa Senhor de Conceicao, by the Rev.

Aleixo Vitorino de Almeida, Robert Xavier Murphy,

Mahratta Interpreter and Translator to the Supreme

Court, to Charlotte Bellew, only daughter of Mr. John

Bellew, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance,

on this establishment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 11th. Ship Earl of Clare, Chas. Daly, Master,

from China 12th February, Singapore, 1st March.

Passengers.—P. L. Legregiot, D. J. de Eca, and 11

Natives.

—12th. Barque Ann, Essajee Dossajee, Nacquadab,

from Colombo, 20th March, 1834.

—13th. Portuguese Brig Esperanca, J. L. de Cruz,

Master, from Macao 5th January. Touched at the

Streights and Goa.

Passengers.—The Revd. F. de Conceicao, Revd. A.

C. Fainilla, Revd. D. de Rozario.

DEPARTURE.

—10th. Ship Cornwallis, Peter Key, Master, to

China.

Passengers.—15 Parsees.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

DITTO, SCHOONER,—Shannon.

DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—William Rodgers, Eliza Stew-

art, Euphrates, Earl of Clare.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family,

Charles Forbes, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Cale-

donia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dada-

loy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm,

Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Jean, Futtay Salam and Pascoa.

FRENCH.—Mexican and La Amitie.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San

Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Caesar, Cas-

sadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia.

H. H. THE IMAM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.

ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim, Fazel Kurim, and Ahmoudy.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL, 1834.

We extract from the Madras Herald an account of the progress of the troops that have been sent against Coorg, and a declaration of War, in due form, by the Governor General against the Rajah.—The latter it appears is still infatuated enough to refuse the terms that have been offered to him; and is determined to hold out to the very last. Having a considerable body of troops, among whom there are several Arabs, at his disposal, an overflowing treasury, and a country that offers unequalled advantages for defence, he will probably occasion some little trouble before he is finally subdued.—Among other resources for carrying on the war, we understand he possesses some twenty or thirty lakhs in Company's paper!—Should this be the case, it will be a question of some importance whether it can be sequestrated or not by Government: and if the former, whether good policy would sanction the measure.

The news from China by the Aurelia, the arrival of which we noticed in our last, though favorable as regards the state of the markets, is unimportant in other respects. The new arrangements for the tea trade were the only objects of public interest in Canton. Nothing more, however, was known of them than we are acquainted with here; indeed hardly so much: as the news of the passing of the China trade bill had not been received; nor was the extraordinary delay of ministers in proceeding to fill up the appointments under it known. No notice therefore is taken of the interval which is likely to occur between the period when the powers of the supercargoes expire by law, and the arrival of the new commissioners. Yet it seems that this will be of considerable duration; as on the 23d of November the latter had not even been publicly nominated to their situations, and would not, therefore, probably leave England until some time afterwards, while the Select Committee become legally defunct on the 22d inst.

It is mentioned in the Canton Register that orders had been received from the court of Directors authorizing the Select Committee to allow of vessels proceeding to England before the expiration of the Charter, with cargoes of any thing but tea. Under this the free trader Sarah had been licensed, and was about to proceed to London direct.

MADRAS.

We are at length in possession of some detailed advices from the Field, and the following Extract of a letter from Periapattam, where is the Camp of the 4th Regiment N. I. will doubtless be read with much interest.

CAMP PERIAPATTAM, March 25, 1834.

"Our Regiment (the 4th N. I.) in advance of the Eastern column of the 'Coorg Field Force' reached this yesterday morning after a very pleasant march from Bangalore, (which we quitted on the 14th instant) without any sickness to speak of—only 6 men out of 612 being in Hospital, and those trifling cases. Our men are in the best spirits, not to be discouraged by the reports self interested Mysorians through many of the villages we have passed thro' have endeavoured to impress upon them—that we should die of fever or never return. They look upon it as a months hard business, and then expect to return to Bangalore—the 35th and 48th going to Coorg or the French Rocks subsequently according to circumstances—so writes our Bangalore Correspondent. This part of the country presents a strange contrast to that of any other part of Mysore or the Carnatic—the scenery around here is very picturesque, and the rude, mountainous and the romantic appearance of the Coorg country in our front presents a strange contrast, being covered with an impervious jungle to all appearances from this, as far as the eye can reach. We are encamped on fine high ground to the westward of Periapattam only 3 miles from the Coorg frontier, and waiting further instructions, none having awaited our arrival: and knowing nothing of our future operations, whether proceeding to Mercara via Periapattam, or via Butidupoor (20 miles from Mercara) and distance 10 miles from hence. The hills Mercara (the capital) are distinctly visible from our camp and the Rajah if he likes to take it must have a good view of our camp. Since yesterday it is said he had strengthened his advanced post from 20 to 150 men, but nothing is yet known how he purposes to act since the Proclamation of war (this day published) has been sent to him. The climate here at present seems delightful, and early this morning at 6 A. M. the thermometer was only 65—and at mid-day 86—the ground covered with a heavy dew, so much so that the tents of officers and men were dripping wet, and a dense mist or fog in consequence covered the Coorg jungle till dispelled by the heat of the sun, sufficient to enable us to judge of the unhealthiness of the jungle, and what we may expect if detained here so long as 2 months. After that time (the monsoon commencing—with great violence here) operations will be impossible. As far as Seringapattam the heat was excessive, since then we have

had heavy thunder showers and the country is quite green around us—I hope they may have extended to Madras. It is said the Rajah o Coorg has erected Bamboo stockades every 2 miles on the road to Mercara—they present, as mentioned to me yesterday morning, a considerable front 20 or 30 feet high, the Bamboos are closely rivetted and cut sharp and pointed at the top with loopholes to fire from (unseen) from within musket shot of the road—strong embankments of earth protect them with ditches inside and outside 12 feet deep and 6 broad—they are fixed like chevaux de frize. I speak only from report—the Mysorians through the villages we have passed have endeavoured to persuade our men they will be beaten, but our men are in good health and in the best of spirits awaiting the moment when they may imitate the example of their brethren of 'Assaye.' We know not when the other Corps are to arrive—we are weak—only 612 in all—all ranks European and Native included. Accounts of the Rajah's force are much exaggerated, but from the information I obtain in advance, 8,000 are said to be the full amount of his army 3,000 of them discharged Mysorians!"

This last line shews us another fruit of our unwise and dangerous policy in disbanding any portion of our Native Troops—these poor wretches are to be pitied, not blamed. We have left them in a state of destitution—they must gain a livelihood.

The Fort St. George Gazette of this morning contains the Proclamation against the Rajah of Coorg which we subjoin:

Fort St. George, 1st April, 1834.

The Governor in Council of Fort St. George deems it proper to publish for general information, the following Proclamation which has been promulgated in Coorg, and the adjoining Districts by order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

PROCLAMATION.

The conduct of the Rajah of Coorg has for a long time past, been of such a nature as to render him unworthy of the friendship and protection of the British Government.

Unmindful of his duty as a Ruler and regardless of his obligations as a dependant Ally of the Honorable Company, he has been guilty of the greatest oppression and cruelty towards the people subject to his Government, and he has evinced the most wanton disrespect of the authority, and the most hostile disposition towards the Power from whom he and his ancestors have invariably received every degree of kindness and protection.

It would be needless to enumerate the several instances of his misconduct, and it is sufficient to state that in consequence of an asylum having been afforded in the territories to his own sister Dalva Amma-gee and her husband China Duewya who, to preserve their lives had fled from his oppression, the Rajah has presumed to address letters replete with the most insulting expressions to the Government of Fort St. George and the Governor General of India—that he has assumed an attitude of hostility and defiance towards the British Government—that he has received and encouraged the proclaimed enemies of that Government; and that he has unjustifiably placed under restraint an old and faithful servant of the Company named Kulpuilly Kunnageers Menoon, who had been formerly deputed by the British Representative for the purpose of opening a friendly negotiation—thus committing a gross outrage not only upon the authority by whom the above named Individual was deputed, but upon established rules of all civilized nations, by whom the persons of accredited Agents are invariably held sacred.

The ancient alliance and the firm friendship which had so happily subsisted between the predecessors of the present Raja and the Honorable Company, have caused his errors to be treated uniformly with indulgence. The most earnest remonstrances have been in vain tried to bring him to a sense of his obligations, and it is not until further forbearance has become impracticable, that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General at the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has resolved on employing the only means left of vindicating the dignity of the Sovereign State, and of securing to the Inhabitants of Coorg the blessings of a just and equitable Government.

It is accordingly hereby notified that a British Army is about to invade the Coorg territory—that Veerajunder Woodlur is no longer to be considered as Raja of Coorg—that the persons and property of all those who conduct themselves peaceably or in aid of the operations of the British Troops, shall be respected, and that such a system of Government shall be established as may seem best calculated to secure the happiness of the people.

It is also hereby made known to all British subjects who may have entered the service of Veer Rajunder Woodlur, that they are required to place themselves under the protection of the British Authorities, by whom they will be kindly received and their rights and privileges respected, and that such of them as may in any way render assistance to the enemy will be considered traitors and punished accordingly.

This Proclamation will be carefully made known in Chittledroog, Raidroog, Mysore, Bellary, Malabar and Canara, in order that the relatives of such persons as have taken service in Coorg, from those places or the adjoining districts, may adopt the earliest means of communicating its purport to the parties, in whose safety they are interested.

(True Copy.)

W. H. MACNAUGHTEN,

Sec. to the Governor General.

CALCUTTA.

A report is in circulation, for the truth of which we do not vouch however, that the Governor General has written to the Honorable Mr. Blunt to join him at the Neigherries, in order, it is said, as soon as the Charter arrives, to form a Council, and conduct the Supreme Government there: but who are to be the other Members? Sir Charles Metcalfe, we are to assume, goes to Agra.—Hurkaru.

THE STEAMER FORBES.—As the period of the *Forbes's* departure is now near at hand, considerable anxiety begins to be felt for the return of the Pilot vessel on which Captain Ross went to survey Socotra. Her departure from hence was delayed, on what account we do not exactly know, until, when we consider that she was to convey Captain Ross to Bombay, ere she returned to Calcutta, some risk was incurred of her being back in time to enable the *Forbes* to start on the day fixed. The *Henry Meriton* touched at Point de Galle on the 13th February, she had then a voyage of 1,700 miles before her to Socotra (examining the Maldives by the way) to survey the entire island, thence to Bombay, where she had not arrived on the 11th instant. We begin therefore to apprehend that she cannot be here in time to enable the *Forbes* to take her departure on the day proposed; unless it is resolved to send her without awaiting the return of the *Henry Meriton*, which may bring information that will greatly facilitate, if not insure her success. We fear it is too late now to send instructions for her to Bombay, to proceed and await the *Forbes* at Galle. The dawn to the Sister Presidency is about 18 days—which would bring us to the 15th proximo, the day of the *Forbes's* starting, and if the *Henry Meriton* is then at Bombay, she could not be even at Galle, in time to meet the *Forbes*. We have nothing left for it then, but to despatch the Steamer on the given date, and let her tow a small vessel with fuel from Galle as proposed. Perhaps however, the Commander finding himself late at Bombay, will send his reports overland, when he learns that the *Forbes* is to leave this Port on the 15th proximo instead of the 1st May, as originally arranged.—*Ibid.*

BORD BENTINCK'S PATRONAGE.

A communication has reached us from the *Mofussil*, on the subject of the Order and Minute which are exciting so much attention, and although it is marked "private," we shall venture to make free with some remarks in it which appear to us entitled to consideration, without at all violating the confidence reposed on us, since no clue will be given to any human being of the name or residence of the writer—though it is right to remark, that he is of the right heaven, imbued with a just sense of duty, and utters not a sentiment that does not reflect honour upon him.

"Before," he observes, "a man will report on the bad qualities of another he must be satisfied of the utility of doing so—he must feel confident that his reports will be acted on. Glaring instances of inefficiency are put forth as calling for the new order, but it should first be shewn that Government was not fully aware of the inefficiency of the individuals at the time they appointed them, or that it did not retain them in office after that inefficiency had been recorded."

The truth is, it cannot be denied, that there has been some heard winking at disqualifications perfectly notorious, not only in the service, but out of it. A few examples without names of course, will serve to show this. A Commissioner degraded from the office, and then appointed a Civil and Sessions Judge. A Collector removed for notorious inefficiency at the recommendation of the Board and appointed to the Judgeship of — by Lord William, until at length the remonstrances of the Sudder occasioned his being put out of employment. Another Collector hopelessly inefficient retained for years until the representations of the Sudder, forced the government to suspend him. Over his fate we draw a veil. Another servant notoriously addicted to inebriety—yet appointed a Judge, the government being perfectly aware of his failing! Still Lord William Bentinck, when he had ocular evidence of his incapacity, rated the Commissioner for not telling the government what they already well knew! Other instances we know of; but these are enough for our purpose, and we proceed therefore, to quote a passage from our correspondent's letter which explains the cause of a leniency that has been so injurious to the people of this country:

"I agree with nearly all that your correspondent the Reformer says, but I doubt much whether the best means have been taken to secure quick promotion to merit, and to merit only. Why should not the superintending Boards and Courts, whose interest it is to keep their own department in an efficient condition, be called on to nominate two or more individuals to fill up vacant offices—the Governor General to select from among these? This for promoting merit—then for promoting or setting aside inefficiency—a great change must be made in the constitution of the service before much will be effected in that respect. Lord William, upright, uncompromising, unflinching as he is, and unconnected to with any individuals of the service, has perhaps a heart as much alive to the kindly feelings of our nature as any of those who most abuse him for being unfeeling—Lord William, I say, has shewn that he cannot bring himself to reduce a man from affluence, and all that the high offices of the Civil Service offer, to penury, for physical infirmities that were perhaps just as notorious when the individual was admitted to the service as they are now. When a man is turned out of a high office he is put at once upon an allowance of 325 per mensem—having perhaps for years been in the receipt of as many thousand—with a family at home, or debts in this country, &c. &c. He is not able to go home upon a pension, nor would a like annuity alone enable a family man to return to his own country—nor is the pittance of 325 Rs. such as would enable a man to establish himself in the hills or in short as a colonist. Some middle course for getting rid of the incurable now in the service ought to be struck out—henceforth none but men of decent talent will, it is to be hoped, be admitted."—*Ben. Hur.* March 28.

AGRA.

CAWNPUR.—Among the rumours current here regarding the Oudh territory, is one which states that Col. du Bois de Jancigny has returned to his attendance on the Lucknow Court. No news has been received of the mission of the Colonel's

cousin, du Bois de Beauchene, who was some time ago sent to England by His Oudh Majesty, for the purpose of making an appeal to the English king against some real or imaginary grievances. To this envoy was entrusted a sum of three lakh of rupees, as a present to King William.

Another on-dit is that an A. D. C. is about to proceed to England in charge of Cassinova's picture of His Lucknow Majesty which is intended as a present to the king of England. This picture has been in preparation for nearly two years, at a cost of 1000 Rupees per mensem. The honor of taking home this costly production of art is eagerly sought after. It is not said who will be selected.—*M. fassul Ukhbar*, March 29.

SINGAPORE.

We noticed in our first number of this year, the departure of the schooner *Reliance* for the Louisa Shoal, for the purpose of endeavouring to recover some of the valuable property lost there by the wreck of the American ship *New Jersey*. We learn from a person engaged in the adventure, and who has lately returned from the vessel, that the attempt has been crowned with some success, as the divers have already recovered a quantity of quicksilver, and several other articles.

We find that the great probability of recovering the property has induced an English mercantile house in Batavia, to charter and send two vessels on the same expedition, the *Iris* and the *Alexander*, both which sailed from this port very recently. We learn also that the ship *Madeline* has been chartered to proceed to the same destination; so there will be no less than four vessels engaged in this undertaking.—*Singapore Chronicle* January 13.

We observe that two more Junks have arrived within the week, and it is commonly reported that they have brought about 800 emigrants from the Celestial empire; altho' the Commanders have reported only about half that number. The poverty of these men is most conspicuous for many are not only raggedly clothed, but have not even the means of paying the hire of the cargo boats which convey them, apparently by fictitious, on shore. That such accessions to our already superabundant Chinese population, cannot be desirable, is very evident; for these men bring no capital and there is not, at present, sufficient employment for those who may be industriously inclined.—*Singapore Chron.* Feb. 13.

We are happy to state, on the authority of authentic accounts from Rhio, that the expedition sent lately by the Authorities there in search of the notorious pirates, Rajah Bourgoon Marassan and his brother, who are known to have committed many depredations in that neighbourhood, and who are supposed to be the same that attacked the brig *Harriet*,—has been crowned with success. These pirates, hearing that a formidable armament was in search of them, left their cruising ground, and retreated to their strong hold, Eno, where they fortified themselves by building a battery, and throwing large trees across the river. The Rhio boats, however, soon made their appearance at the mouth of Eno river; and here they were joined by 17 large armed-boats, sent by the Sultan of Linga. Rajah Japhar, the leader of the Rhio expedition, first summoned Rajah Bourgoon and his two brothers to surrender themselves, with their arms, boats and panglimas; but Bourgoon refused to do so, and determined to fight to the last. Rajah Japhar then ordered an attack to be made both by sea and land, on the battery which mounted 6 heavy guns and some lahals. The pirates fought desperately for a time; but they were at length compelled to submit, and to surrender themselves. Besides the above three leaders, three panglimas and their followers have been made prisoners, and all their boats, guns and other arms were taken. The pirates, it is said, lost three panglimas, and some other rascals during the attack.

Thus one formidable band of marauders has been removed, by the laudable exertions of the Rhio authorities, and the intrepidity of those composing the expedition.

It is to be hoped the prisoners will meet with summary punishment, as an example to their numerous fraternity.—*Singapore Chronicle*, February 6.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

It is now 35 years since His Majesty's ship *Colossus* was wrecked in St. Mary's Roads, Scilly. A few weeks since, two young men (brothers) were there with a diving apparatus of a new construction, and succeeded in bringing up several pieces of cannon, etc. from the wreck. The following extraordinary fact merits investigation:—One of the guns exploded on being struck with a hammer, while lying near St. Mary's Quay, and the wadding, etc. fell on Rat Island. Master Gunner Ross was severely injured in the leg by the accident.—(*Times*.)

A few evenings since, at the mess of a distinguished cavalry regiment at present in Dublin, a wager of rather an unusual kind, though perfectly in keeping with military character, was decided. Lieut. C., of the —Dragoons, undertook to sever in the middle a thick iron poker with his sword within a given number of strokes, and actually did so on the fourth stroke, being under the number of cuts allowed. The blade was proved to be of first-rate excellence, not being in the slightest degree turned or otherwise injured.—(*Herald*.)

On Sunday, whilst a young woman was under examination at the Belfast quarter sessions, in an action brought by her against a married man who resides at Moira, for a sum of money to support an illegitimate child which she swore she had to him, the following most appalling disclosure took place:—The defendant's attorney, in his cross examination, asked whether she had not before made a charge against the defendant of a much more serious nature than that of seduction? She said she had. On being asked what it was, she replied

"Murder!" This disclosure created a very strong sensation in Court; and the young woman was desired by the bench to state the particulars. She said, that about ten years ago (being then nine years of age) she was servant with the defendant; and one night she saw him and his wife murder a man. After the commission of the deed, he washed the blood off his hands, and, with his wife's assistance, buried the body near a quarry. The body, the witness said, was afterwards found and reburied by two men, whom she named. The murderer swore the girl to secrecy; and she said she never would have revealed the crime but for the seduction, and refusal to support the child. After the details of this most mysterious affair, the man and his wife (both being in court) were put under arrest, together with the witness. The three persons are now confined, waiting the result of an inquiry—(*Belfast Whig*.)

The funeral of Richard Heber, Esq. took place at Hodnet, on Wednesday, the 16th ult. It was of the most private character, and a walking funeral from the hall to the church, a distance of some 500 yards. About 36 tenants preceded the rector and his two curates, then the body immediately followed by the four masters Cholmondeley, nephews of the deceased, the Messrs. Wrightson, his first cousins; the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, his old friend and literary associate; and the Rev. Mr. Macauley, domestic tutor to his family; R. Fisher, Esq., solicitor, and J. Newell and J. France, each upwards of 40 years the confidential servants of Mr. Heber. Notwithstanding the untowardness of the morning, the churchyard and church were crowded. By the death of Mr. Heber it may be truly said that the poor have lost an active and bounteous friend, his tenants a liberal and kind-hearted master, and the world a book collector such as before never had entered upon the arena of the fascinating and intellectual pursuit of Bibliophilism. The truly extraordinary collection of book rarities of Mr. Heber will, almost beyond a doubt, be disposed of. The arrangement of the sale, and the formation of the catalogue, which will be classed alphabetically for the purpose of being generally useful to the book-loving world, are most appropriately assigned to the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, the intimate brother "Roxburgher" of the deceased. The value of Mr. Heber's wonderful collections, here and on the Continent, is estimated at little short of one hundred thousand pounds.—(*Chronicle*.)

NOVEMBER 2.

On a nobleman's moors in a county adjoining Aberdeen, a gang of poachers had lately the audacity to shoot a grouse at which a sportsman's dog was in the act of pointing; and, after grossly insulting the gentleman, the leader of the gang observed, "that they knew to whom the ground belonged, but that the birds were as much their property as his!" A similar instance of daring was practised on a brother of the Duke of Buccleugh in the South. The names of above twenty notorious poachers are known, and a prosecution against them is commenced.—(*Aberdeen Herald*.)

The retirement of the Earl of Mulgrave from the Government of Jamaica is spoken of. The rumour has probably originated in the known desire of the Earl to return, on the exclusive ground of health. So satisfied, however, are His Majesty's Ministers with the firmness, ability, and discretion displayed by Lord Mulgrave under recent and existing critical circumstances, he has been induced to retain his post until the Legislature can complete the enactments and provisions rendered necessary by the great social change in the scene of his labours, so that all mention of a successor is decidedly premature.—(*Globe*.)

NOVEMBER 4.

By the *Hongkly*, Reeves, arrived off Dartmouth from Calcutta, we have advices to the 13th of June; but they contain no political intelligence of moment. This vessel brings Lady Franks, and the whole of the passengers of the unfortunate ship *Lord Amherst*; also Lieut. Burnes, the Indian traveller.—(*Globe*.)

NOVEMBER 6.

The resistance to that odious impost, Church Rates, is spreading to the most obscure points of the country. At Bungay, in Suffolk, the Dissenters have resolved to be no longer burdened with the expenses of the Church, and one Mr. Morris, who had previously notified his intention to pay no longer, suffered the church wardens to distrain upon his goods. On applying for a warrant of distress, to John Garden, Esq., he strenuously advised them to desist from a proceeding so unjust, and to accomplish the payment of the rates among the members of the Church, and to strike the names of Dissenters from the assessment. This advice was disregarded. The distress was levied, the goods were, after much delay, clandestinely sold to a small tradesman in the town, at a price which offered a powerful inducement, and they believed the first effort of resistance had been effectually put down. The name of the buyer, however, soon transpired, and before two days were passed he had signed a document expressing deep regret for the act he had committed, setting forth the baits by which he had been entrapped into the purchase, and requesting, as the most complete reparation in his power, to be allowed to return the goods to Mr. Morris. Accordingly, on Monday morning, they were, by a large concourse of people, publicly borne to the house of that gentleman, when he declared that he could not under such circumstances accept them, and advised that they should be disposed of for the benefit of the poor. They were then paraded in triumph round the town. We hope the Church will take warning by this manifestation of public feeling, before it is too late.—(*Sun*.)

Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, the Mayor of Cashel, made the following curious disclosure in the course of his examination before the Commissioners, Messrs. Hanna and King, by which it seems that a Mr. Richard Pennefather was the sole appointee of the Aldermen.—Mr. Hanna: What relation are you to the late Mr. Pennefather?—I

am son-in-law; all the Aldermen are of the Pennefather family.—Mr. Hanna here called for the list which he read:—Rev. John Pennefather, brother to the late Mr. Pennefather; William Pennefather of Cork, brother, also; Matthew Pennefather, his son; William Pennefather, of Lakefield, his son; Ambrose Going, married his daughter; Owen Lloyd, also married to his daughter; William Lloyd, his grandson; Kingsmill Pennefather his nephew; Nicholas Mansergh, his nephew; Daniel Connor, his nephew; Richard Connor, his nephew; William Pennefather, of Annesfort, second cousin; Thomas Pennefather, third cousin, Edward Pennefather, the same; Matthew Jacob, first cousin to the late Mrs. Pennefather; Thomas Burke, married to his niece!!!—(*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.)

A Sunday paper, which professes to be well informed upon the subject, states that there are in St. James's alone no less than 30 gaming-houses of all descriptions, and that computing their average gains each at £10,000 per season, there is an aggregate of £300,000 acquired in one year in one parish alone through this nefarious medium, (*Courier*.)

NOVEMBER 9.

Last night a fine tall young fellow, who gave his name George Bellingham Graham, was brought to Marylebone-street Office, by a sergeant of the Horse Guards (Blue), for the purpose of being sworn in, in the usual manner, before a Magistrate, as a private in the above regiment. Mr. Rawlinson: Pray, are you any relation to Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.?—Recruit: Yes, I am his eldest son.—Mr. Rawlinson: And of course, then, you are heir to the Baronetcy?—Recruit: I am.—Mr. Rawlinson: What age are you?—Recruit: I shall be twenty in a few months.—Mr. Rawlinson: Have you ever been in the army before?—Recruit: I have held a commission as Ensign, which I have given up.—Mr. Rawlinson: This is a most extraordinary proceeding. Are your friends aware of the step you are taking?—Recruit: They are, and are agreeable. Colonel Hill, the deputy commander of the regiment into which I have now enlisted, was also apprised of it this morning.—Mr. Rawlinson: You are described in the affidavit as a yeoman. What do you mean by that?—Recruit: I at one time held a farm under my father.—Mr. Rawlinson: I think you are acting with a deal of indiscretion. Where is your father?—Recruit: He is at present in York.—Mr. Rawlinson (to the sergeant): This is a strange affair. Is it usual for you to enlist a person in Mr. Graham's sphere of life as a private soldier?—Sergeant: It is certainly very unusual.—Mr. Rawlinson: Well, the young man must use his own discretion.—The required form having been gone through, the sergeant, accompanied by his recruit, who described himself as a married man, then left the office.—(*Sun*.)

NOVEMBER 10.

Among the deaths of last week, says the *Edinburgh Observer*, we have this day to record the demise of the Town Council of Edinburgh. That august body has given up the ghost, we wish we could say in the literal sense paid the debt! The admirers of the Council, however, will be happy to learn that it died game—that its last act was a job, and that it showed no symptoms of that weakness known by the name of deathbed repentance. The job alluded to was a clerical appointment. The election of the new Councillors for Edinburgh, under the New Act, took place on Tuesday at the different polling places; and an unusual interest was excited by the novelty of the proceeding, as well as by anxiety to learn the result. The business was conducted with the greatest decorum and good humour; and excepting at the polling place, in Hunter-square, there was no unusual bustle in any other of the wards. At four o'clock the books were closed, and Mr. Tate came forward to inform those without of his own election; and that he was at the head of the poll, when he was hailed by loud cheers. He ratified all his former pledges, now that he was a Councillor, and said, while he held a seat in the Council he would set his face against every abuse, and do all in his power for the interests of the inhabitants and the welfare of the city. He congratulated the electors, that two professed and acknowledged radicals stood at the head of the poll in the first ward of Edinburgh, and concluded by requesting his friends to retire home peaceably, as they had done on all occasions hitherto wherever he had met them. Mr. T. then retired amid loud cheers.—Mr. Jameson, who was also elected addressed the crowd from the window in the Merchants' Hall, and was received with great applause.—In Glasgow and Paisley the radical interest has been also successful.—(*News*.)

NOVEMBER 11.

Wednesday, a dinner was given in Edinburgh to the Lord Advocate and the Right Hon. James Abercromby, members for the city. Adam Black, Esq. took the chair, supported by Sir T. D. Lauder, Sir J. G. Craig, the Solicitor General, G. Sinclair, Esq. M. P., Mr. Stuart, of Alderton, M. P., Sir A. M. Gibson, and others. The Lord Advocate referred to his principal votes in favour of the Government, and observed, that the amelioration in the system of the Scotch Burghs election was only a harbinger of still greater improvement. With regard to the annuity tax, he was very far from being an admirer of the tax; but he was not prepared to say that the clergy ought to depend on voluntary contributions. (Immense cheering.) He was, however, willing to go heart and hand in forwarding any plan by which the services of the clergy might be rendered more light to them and less burdensome to the inhabitants of Edinburgh. —(*Cheers*.)—Mr. Abercromby made a long speech in favour of Ministers, and expressed his entire confidence in them. These sentiments were loudly cheered.—Dinners have also been given to Mr. Gillon at Falkirk, to Mr. Oswald at Glasgow, to Mr. Ewing, and other patriotic members. The vigorous enthusiasm displayed by our northern neighbours, to whom popular representation is

wholly new, quite throws the colder and more measured sentiments of the reformers of this part of the island into shade.—(Courier.)

On Friday, the new Magistrates of Glasgow under the Reform Act, assumed their functions. It gives us very sincere satisfaction that Mr. Graham, of Whitehill, is elected Provost. His long devotion to the cause of liberty—his powers of reasoning and ability of expression, whether in speaking or writing—and, finally, his wealth and place in society, eminently entitle him to be first magistrate of a free city.—(Glasgow Chronicle)

NOVEMBER 12.

It has been stated that the Duke of Buccleuch is constructing a hunting lodge at Newark Castle, in Scotland, at an expense exceeding £40,000; it is untrue. His Grace has several seats in the north, but not one of them is called Newark Castle, and he does not contemplate erecting any new hunting lodge on his domain. He some time back employed an eminent architect to prepare plans and specifications for rebuilding the ancient Palace of Dalkeith, upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence commensurate with the noble duke's princely fortune. The demolition of the old palace, however, is deferred for the present.—(Edinburgh Courant.)

There are not less than sixty-one packs of foxhounds this season in England, with 130 masters. Among the noble masters are the Duke of Grafton of two packs, Earl Fitzwilliam of three packs, the Duke of Cleveland two packs, Lord Petre two packs, the Duke of Beaufort two packs, Lord Forrester three packs, Earl of Lonsdale two packs, Lord Yarborough, Lord Scarborough, Earl Radnor two packs, Lord Harewood, Lord Middleton, and Lord Hawke. The counties which have the greatest number of packs are—Yorkshire 10, Sussex 4, Surrey 3, Somerset 3, Staffordshire 3, Lincoln 4, Leicester 3, Kent 4, Herts 3, Hants 5, and Essex 5. In Scotland there are seven packs by the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Elcho, Mr. Ramsay, Lord Kilburn, Lord Kintore, Mr. Murray (Dumfries), and Captain Wemyss.—(Chronicle.)

We are extremely sorry to find that every letter from Lisbon teems with complaints against the continued interference of a certain Lady, whose Tory zeal outstrips her prudence, and whose exertions not only against the Regent's Ministry, but against Don Pedro himself, are said to be unrelenting. The *soirées*, *coteries*, clubs, or by whatever name the assemblies at the Janellas Verdes are designated, continue to be held, and every person unfavourable to the Constitutional charter, according to common report, it is said, is there to be found. This impropriety, to call it by no harsher name, is likely soon to be put an end to; Mr. Grant, appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of the young Queen, is to leave Falmouth in the *Orestes* sloop of war, which takes out the mail. Lord William Russell will, therefore, soon be relieved for his odious and unpleasant situation at Lisbon—a situation which must to this very amiable Nobleman be very unpleasant. We have heard a very high character of the gentleman now on the eve of proceeding to that city, so that little inconvenience is likely to be felt from the delay which may arise from Lord Howard de Walden's non-arrival from Stockholm. If we credit a report which we believe to be well founded, a communication from the late Noble Premier, addressed to the arch usurper of the throne of Portugal, and of the rights of his niece, has fallen, among other letters, into the hands of the Ministry of Don Pedro. Whether this letter was one of congratulation—or of advice—or of complaint—we are yet to learn. For it is added, that a *lingering* respect for the Great Captain of the age, and a recommendation from a particular and influential quarter, have hitherto prevented the public from being edified by its contents. If such a letter has been found, the Ministers of the Regent of Portugal ought to publish it—the truth should be told, and the real and true characters of public men should be brought to light.—(Courier.)

NOVEMBER 13.

On Monday evening Mr. Richard Gude delivered a lecture at the Pantechnicon Rooms, on the cheap manufacture of gas from the oil obtained from the sprats which are at present used by the farmers for manure on the western coast. He asserted positively that out of a vast number of experiments he had uniformly produced one-third their weight in oil, which is far purer than that from any other animal; and that the fish could always be insured at the rate of 2s. per ton. The works necessary for the manufacture of the gas are comprised in the space of an ordinary water-but, and the purifying process is remarkably simple. A gentleman of the name of Metherell, who was present, and who actually makes use of the gas on his private premises in Blackfriars-road, corroborated his statement throughout.—(Sun.)

It is a curious fact that the Duchess of Tyrconnell, the lady of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of James II., after that monarch's abdication, was driven by distress to keep one of the stands in Exeter-change, in the Strand (the original English bazaar), at that time a fashionable place of resort, at which she sold millinery, the labour of her hours by night in an obscure apartment in which she slept. It was then the custom of women in public to wear masks, and the Duchess in her little shop uniformly appeared in a white mask and dress, and was called by the loungers of that day "the white widow." Her rank was accidentally discovered, and she had afterwards a pension granted her from the crown during her life.—(Herald.)

In the *Universal Magazine* for July, 1760, is the following paragraph:—"It is supposed that General Clive, who afterwards committed suicide, and had then just returned from India, is the richest subject belonging to his Britannic Majesty, and that his yearly income amounts to little less than £70,000." We have many individuals at present possessing four and five times this amount of income!—(Globe.)

NOVEMBER 15.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Brazilian Mining Company was held yesterday, at the London Tavern, T. Walker, Esq. in the chair. The report stated that the produce of gold for the half-year, ending in June last, was 1,123lbs. 11oz. 14dwts. 12grs., being smaller than any other half-year since 1828. There was a flattering prospect of a prosperous current half-year, as in the first seven weeks 1,617lbs. of gold had been produced. The plan of giving medals to the most industrious slaves had perfectly succeeded, and excited them to emulate each other in industry and good conduct. The annual number of deaths had been rapidly decreasing since 1827. The people at Gongo Soco employed and living on the Company's mines were as follows:—186 Europeans; 210 native labourers; 195 negroes; 129 negroes, and 80 children, making in all 800 persons. The receipts from January, 1833, to June last, amounted to £87,736 10d., and the expenditure had left a balance of £17,670 12s. 1d. in hand, of which the Directors proposed to divide £5,000 among the shareholders, and to add £555 to the Reserve Fund, thus retaining £12,114 for the expenses of the present half-year. A dividend of 10s. in the pound was declared.—(Times.)

NOVEMBER 17.

There was a plentiful sprinkling of Conservatives at the late entertainment at the Mausion House, as was evident from the different receptions which the different guests met with. The King's health was drunk with a decorous modicum of applause; Queen Adelaide's with hearty cheering; Lord Brougham had not much reason to complain; but his Majesty's Ministers were toasted with marked coolness. The favourite, however, was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose health was drunk with uproarious delight. The entertainment was very handsomely conducted, and the quantity of good things devoured enormous. There were 250 tureens of turtle soup, 87 turkeys, 60 pheasants, 40 dishes of partridges, 100 dishes of fowls, and capons, etc.; besides jellies, pies, and puddings, without end. The evening was closed by the unexpected and agreeable addition of a ball; which, we presume, as the next day was Sunday, was over by twelve o'clock.—(Spectator.)

On Wednesday afternoon, a distressing accident occurred under the windows of Mr. Bulkeley and his daughter's (Mrs. Fox Lane's) house in Curzon-street. Sir Mark Singleton had called, and whilst his cab, and a servant mounted on a valuable horse following, were waiting at the door, a gig with a high spirited unbroken horse of Milton's came with tremendous fury down the street, (having thrown out the driver,) knocked over Sir Mark's cabriolet, shivered it to pieces, and so cut and dislocated the limbs of the horses that a veterinary surgeon ordered them to be immediately destroyed. Lord Cadogan, who was with Sir Mark Singleton and Mr. Bulkeley, remained in the street, seeing what could be done with the unfortunate animals. Besides this damage, an old woman with a barrow only just escaped being killed, and several people were thrown down on the pavement, and the passing gig broken to pieces. Some means ought to be taken to prevent unquiet horses being driven in the streets till it is ascertained they are manageable. Sir Mark Singleton at that moment descended from his cabriolet, or he would probably have lost his life.—The above is a very characteristic narrative. A servant was mounted on one of the destroyed horses, but not a word is said of his fate—whether he escaped altogether unhurt, or to what degree he was injured? The man was not valued as the horses, and therefore no mention was made of him. Had one of horses escaped, the good fortune would have been dwelt on and the circumstances minutely narrated.—(Examiner.)

A hurdle race took place on Thursday, at Brighton, which excited an unusual degree of interest among the fashionables at Brighton. It came off yesterday afternoon on the race-course, and the promise of sport held out by the list attracted thousands to the spot. Some delay took place in starting, in expectation of their Majesties' arrival on the course, and considerable disappointment was manifest at their non-appearance. Shortly after three, the riders mounted. The first hurdle was put up about three hundred yards from the winning post, and they were about one hundred apart. All the horses started well together, and made the first leap in admirable style. The second hurdle was cleared in the same admirable manner, as was the third, without making a single gap. Don Juan and Guluare got the lead, and kept it for some distance till they rounded the course; the Earl of Errol's Esquimaux made play, and Swerver followed close to his heels. Esquimaux kept the lead and leaped the hurdles in beautiful style. He won by a length, Swerver coming in second.—(Chronicle.)

NOVEMBER 19.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Hamilton read an extract from a letter from Sir W. Gell, mentioning the arrival of Mr. Wilkinson in Italy, on his way home from his long sojourn in Egypt, and announcing a fact of great interest to the philosophical inquirer. Mr. Wilkinson had procured means to ascend the famous statue of Memnon, the musical wonder of more than 2,000 years, and the subject of so much ingenious speculation; and he had discovered that all these learned theories were like that of the different effect between live and dead fish in a vessel brimful of water, i.e., without the fact on which to raise the hypothesis. In short, Memnon has not emitted sounds in consequence of the rays of the sun falling in any direction on his morning head; but in his mighty breast there is inlaid a sonorous stone, and by it a concealed niche, in which was placed a man with an iron rod to strike the stone, which consequently emitted those mysterious and priestly sounds which helped to uphold the solar adoration, and the wonder of an ignorant and idolatrous people! The statue itself had been broken, probably by Cambyes, and af-

terwards repaired; but the secret was taken good care of. (Sun.)

Mr. St. John has returned from his travels in the East, having visited all the celebrated monuments of art in Egypt and Nubia, and made many important discoveries in his excursions into the Eastern and Western Deserts, the Feryoom, and the shores of Lake Maris. From his connexion with Mohammed Ali and the principal personages of his court, he was enabled to penetrate into the political views of the Pacha, and his conduct and resources during the late war with the Sultan, together with his plans respecting the future Government of Syria and Egypt.—(Post.)

NOVEMBER 25.

Railway-roads are "progressing." We glean the following from the provincial papers on the subject:—The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway goes on satisfactorily, and its operations are approaching nearer Carlisle. The extensive viaduct at Corby-beck is completed, and the stupendous bridge over the Eden at Wetheral is expected to have its last arch covered in a week or two. The excavation at the Cowran Hills is far on towards completion.—It is intended to apply to Parliament next Session, for an act for a railway from Heworth to South Shields, terminating at the milldam. The object of the railway is to connect South Shields with that branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway intended to be made from Blaydon to Gateshead and Hebburn.—It is in contemplation to form a railway from Durham to Sunderland.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Wigan Branch Railway, and also of the Preston and Wigan Railway, for the purpose of coming to a final arrangement for incorporating the two undertakings in one, under the name of the North Union Railway Company, was held in Liverpool on Wednesday, when resolutions were passed, authorising an application to Parliament for an act.—Application is to be made in the ensuing Session to extend the line of the Grand Junction Railway, and by means of a tunnel to connect it with the London Birmingham Railway at the termination of the line of the latter. Application is also to be made for a bill to authorise the construction of ten feet wide of the carriage-way or waste ground on the side of the turnpike roads from Islington to Birmingham, into a hard and solid road for locomotive steam-carriages.—The projected railway from Gloucester to Birmingham excites much interest. Opinion is divided as to the line of road to be preferred, Mr. Woodeson recommending through Kidderminster and Stourbridge while Mr. Brunel points out a line near Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, and Worcester.—(Globe.)

Marshall Jourdan, who has been a long time suffering from severe illness, died on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Hotel des Invalides, of which he was Governor, having attained the age of seventy-one years and seven months. He commenced his military career in 1778, and was promoted to the rank of General of Division in 1792.

The French Universal Statistical Society have just published the following Table, showing the exports and imports of France in merchandise and specie, taking sixteen years of peace, from 1716 to 1832, inclusive:

Years of Peace.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports and Exports.
1716	65,079,000fr.	106,216,000fr.	171,295,000fr.
1731	80,190,000	116,765,000	196,955,000
1750	155,555,000	257,205,000	412,760,000
1765	165,164,000	309,245,000	474,409,000
1785	301,727,000	354,423,000	656,150,000
1789	615,301,000	430,967,000	1,046,268,000
1802	492,692,000	339,120,000	831,812,000
1824	699,143,000	523,734,000	1,222,877,000
1825	785,046,000	821,942,000	1,586,988,000
1826	798,205,000	735,155,000	1,473,360,000
1827	752,853,000	642,254,000	1,395,107,000
1828	815,778,000	698,494,000	1,454,272,000
1829	764,828,000	666,390,000	1,431,218,000
1830	902,667,000	628,493,000	1,531,160,000
1831	736,254,000	643,836,000	1,380,090,000
1832	786,047,900	1,07,161,000	1,593,208,000

PARIS, NOVEMBER 6.

It is well known that the king of Prussia made a left-handed marriage with a young lady, named De Harach, since created Princess de Leignitz. We learn that her father, who had been a widower for two years has just given to his Prussian Majesty a mother-in-law by taking to wife a young Saxon lady.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 24 inst. has the following, dated Constantinople, Oct. 2:—Nanik Pacha is gone to St. Petersburg as Ambassador from the Porte. The object of his mission is said to be to request on the part of the Porte, for a delay in the payment of the contribution in arrears, to enter into a new arrangement relative to the payment of the same, to define more clearly the boundary line between Russia and Turkey in Asia; to settle definitively the affairs of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and all the yet undecided points of the treaty of Adrianople. Servian affairs appear to be already settled in all the main points. The son of the Wogorid of the Princes of Samos is gone to that island, in company with three commissioners representing England, France, and Russia, fully empowered to summon the inhabitants to submit to the resolutions of the Porte, but in case of refusal, to declare to them that they must no longer rely on the support of the three Powers, but will be left wholly to their fate; there is not much hope of an arrangement. It is suspected that the Samians, by continuing their refusal, have ground for reckoning upon foreign aid. The same paper has also the following letter from Trieste of the 22d ult.:—Accounts from Greece state that the Minister of the Marine, Colletti, has resigned his post, not being quite free from the suspicion of being connected with the conspirators. We learn from Alexandria, that two days after the Viceroy's return, an English vessel arrived there, with dispatches from the British Government, expressing its displeasure at Mehomed Ali's plan of establishing a naval arsenal in Candia, and formally protesting against it. The cause which England gives is, that as yet nothing

is definitively settled relative to the future lot of the islands of Candia, Rhodes, Scio, Cyprus, and Samos. We have letters from Scutari; the deputation of this town had already laid their complaints against the Pacha at the foot of the throne, and were sanguine in their hopes of redress.

NOVEMBER 11.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 6th inst. has the following from Constantinople, dated the 10th ult.:—"Ahmed Pacha, appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is still waiting for orders to set out. The news from Alexandria is not favourable. Emir Effendi, whom the Porte had sent thither to treat with the Government of Egypt, respecting the payment of an annual tribute, does not advance in his negotiation, although the Pacha received him well. Having remonstrated seriously at this delay, Mehemed Ali made answer that his finances were so exhausted by the creation and keeping up of an army and a fleet, that there could be no question of this moment of the payment of a tribute, and the less so, as this armed force was got up to save the threatened existence of Mahometanism, and that it was therefore raised in the interest of every Mussulman, and in that of the Sultan himself. It is asserted that, with these views, the Viceroy had himself demanded a subsidy of the Porte. We shall soon see how the Porte, or rather Russia, will receive this insulting answer, which may lead to new complications. The decided taste which the Sultan now evinces for fêtes in the European style, renders him every day more unpopular with his subjects, who hate this species of civilisation. It is no longer doubtful that the Sultan is in the hands of evil-disposed counsellors, who do every thing in their power to hasten the total dissolution of the Ottoman empire."—The same paper gives a letter from Rome, of the 22d ult., which announces that "the ashes of Raphael have been returned with much pomp to the tomb they were taken from in the Pantheon: the ceremonial observed was the same as for the deceased Popes; a catafalque was erected, beneath which, in a mahogany coffin, were the remains of this greatest of artists, surrounded by wax tapers; the Academy of St. Luke, and all the Societies of Art, attended; 3,000 tickets were issued; the ceremony took place at night; the choristers of the Papal Chapel chanted the *Miserere* and the *De Profundis*; few of the priests were present, which would lead one to think this ceremony was not approved of by the Cardinals.

RIGHTS OF INDUSTRY.

There seems to be a general excitement at present in civilised Europe respecting the rights of industry, and the proportion in which its fruits ought to be divided between the workman and the master—or, in other words, between immediate labour and capital, or accumulated capital. This excitement may have arisen from political causes, and has in some instances connected itself with political principles and associations. It has manifested itself chiefly in those countries (France, England, and Germany) where political knowledge is most advanced—where the discussion of political institutions is most generally diffuse—where the governments are least arbitrary—and where the relative political rights and duties of the different classes of society are best understood. It has formed unions, or combinations of workmen or journeymen, who agree to cease from labour till they obtain better terms from their employers, who organise themselves into large masses for mutual support during the period of the interruption of their work, and who sometimes employ violence to prevent those of their comrades from continuing their labours, whose refusal to enter into their combination might defeat its efficiency or delay its object. These associations have been formed in some of the staple manufactures of England, and exist in full vigour at present in the wool trade in Yorkshire. They have appeared at Sheffield; we hear of them among the hatters in London; and they are threatened in some other branches of business. On the Continent, they have appeared in Paris, at Lyons, at Frankfurt, and in several other localities, in a great variety of trades. It would appear as if, according to the old song, "the devil had got among the tailors," and they were resolved to show that they had not only in their hands the Dandy and the Exquisite (who are their proper creation), but that they could deprive the more respectable part of the human creation of that sign of civilised humanity with which it is invested by their useful craft. There are two objects for a strike in manufacturers, and among journeymen mechanics, which occur in very different or rather opposite states of the trade—namely, first, to resist a diminution of wages when the trade is slack, and when the master manufacturer cannot continue his former prices; and, secondly, to demand a rise of wages when business is reviving, when it is prosperous, or when its profits are supposed to be increasing. The latter seems to be the case at the present moment over the manufacturing countries of Europe, and to have occasioned the existing combinations. The journeymen tailors at Paris have therefore the modesty to propose a *minimum* of wages, and a *maximum* of time for labour over the whole of the shopboard business. The former is estimated at five or six francs a day, and the latter is fixed at ten hours. This regulation they promulgate as the charter of their profession, supporting and confirming it with quotations from the writings of the "Society of the Rights of Man." In this charter they forget that their employers likewise have rights, and that the portion of benefit which they insist upon receiving out of the joint production of labour and capital may be so great as to destroy the latter for the temporary advantage of the former, and thus not only to ruin their masters, but to destroy the fund of their own future subsistence. In the manifestoes of the Paris tailors, we find a rich mixture of political burlesque with the produce of the shopboard; it is quite apparent, from the cut of the style, and the measure of the arguments, that the pen was not held by the calumniated ninth fraction of a man. When the English Parliament regulated by statute the pay of

the journeymen tailors of London within the bills of mortality, they were not so liberal to the artisans as these artisans have been to themselves in Paris. By the act passed at the beginning of George III's reign, and unrepealed till within the last few years, though not rigidly enforced, a journeyman tailor was only to receive 2s. 7½d. a day, except on the announcement of a general mourning, when his wages were to be raised to 5s. and a fraction. The charter of the Parisian tailors would exalt them far above their brethren of the scissors in this country. The legal principles of dealing with these associations of workmen seem to be precisely the same in England and in France. Indeed, they must be the same in every country where there is the least pretension to individual freedom, or the least regard to equal justice, combined with a due sense of the necessity of preserving the order of society, and guaranteeing the acknowledged rights of all its members. Every man in a free state must be at liberty when he chooses to withhold his labour (which is his capital,) and to remain without work, or to sell that labour on any condition or terms that he thinks best for his own interest, and what an individual may legally do cannot become illegal when done by a number or by an association. But the law, while it permits every man to leave his work, or to join in bodies to cease from working has a right to punish violations of order, or attempts at intimidation, either exhibited towards the masters who resist the claims of their workmen, or towards the peaceable operatives who refuse to join the Unions, and continue satisfied with the terms of their existing contracts. Let, then, the law be strictly and universally enforced in this latter respect,—let a broad separation be made between the peaceable and the turbulent, and let the most secure and prompt protection be extended to the latter against the machinations and excesses of the former. Let the ruffian tyranny of the leaders, who deny that freedom to others which they so broadly claim for themselves, be met with the strong arm of the law, and the vigilant interference of the police and the magistrate; and then the Unions may be allowed, and must be allowed, to act upon the interests of their voluntary members, and to incur all the hardships and privations of their abstinence from their toil, and the sacrifice of their means of subsistence, as long and as severely as they please. It ought likewise to be understood, that while in the Unions, and refusing to accept of the work tendered by their masters, they must be entitled to no parochial relief.—(*Times*, Nov. 10.)

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The most gratifying part of the evidence before the Select Committee on Manufactures. Commerce, etc., is that which establishes the general improvement in the condition of the working people. In Yorkshire, the proof of improvement, in all but one class, the handloom weavers, is most satisfactory. Mr. John Marshall, who employs 1,229 hands in his mill, excluding the mechanics employed in repairing the machinery, gives a detailed statement of the wages paid to the different work people, classed according to their ages. He says, "I think the operatives are exceedingly well off at present, that the wages are as high now as they were during the war, when every thing was so much dearer than it is at present." The "real wages measured in provisions are higher, consequently they produce more comfort." The 70 or 80 mechanics average from 20s. to 30s. a week, and some receive more than 30s. The poor handloom weavers were in a wretched condition during the war, and Mr. Marshall states their wages to have fallen twenty per cent. since the peace. "The children (says Mr. Marshall) are not brought up now to hand weaving, and therefore the hand weavers will be relieved by a decrease of their numbers." This is no doubt a melancholy prospect for the old, who cannot change their occupation, but we fear the account is but too true. Mr. John Brooke, a woollen manufacturer, near Huddersfield, who employs upwards of 1,000 people, says, "We are giving as high wages at present as ever we did since we were manufacturers, within my knowledge." His knowledge must be extensive, for he has been all his life in the trade, and he may well be said to be an hereditary wool manufacturer, for his great-grandfather was one. It will be recollected that some strange statements were made about the receipts of the people of Huddersfield by Mr. Fielden, in the House of Commons. Alluding to this Mr. Brooke says—"In consequence of statements made in the House of Commons about the earnings of families in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, a meeting was called of the large manufacturers, and they were requested to bring an account of the wages they were paying. I was chairman of that meeting, and particularly requested of the Gentlemen that they would be as careful as possible in any statement they might give; and it appeared that, taking all the adults working in their mills, whatever their description of work might be, the average would be 20s. a week, and taking the average of the work-people of every person who attended that meeting." Mr. Brooke, however, adds, that the persons who attended the meeting were large manufacturers did not pay so much as the large manufacturers.—Some very curious particulars are given with regard to the hardware manufacture, by Mr. S. Jackson, of Sheffield. The manufacture, he said, had been continuously increasing of late years, with the exception of the last year, in consequence of the disturbed state of the United States of America. Mr. Jackson has visited many manufactories in Prussia, in Belgium and in France, and they had gradually continued to improve, and he found the competition greater every journey. The operatives are very inferior to the operatives in England, as it respects their comforts and also their earnings. "At Molsheim, near to the city of Strasbourg, where they employ as many hands in the manufacture of saws almost as they employ in Sheffield, the wages of labour are as 12 to one—that is to say, we have to pay for a single article as much as the manufacturer at Molsheim pays for a dozen. These observations were

made by myself at the time of my last journey. Being a practical man, I took more interest in ascertaining the relative situation of the operatives in the two countries. I will state, from the remarks I made, what I ascertained to be the usual terms of employment. A saw grinder at Molsheim earns about 28 sous, or 1s. 2d. a day; he can grind and glaze six dozen billet webs (that is a species of web of which large quantities are sent to America), which makes the price 2½d. per dozen. The Sheffield price for the same work, not done in a superior manner, is two shillings and six-pence a dozen.—What would a Sheffield workman make per day at that rate? He would make from 15s. to £1 per day. This is a reduced price of this article; some years ago they were considerably higher. We have had workmen that have earned 20s. on a Saturday morning before breakfast, when perhaps they had not worked the previous part of the week." An advance of prices took place in 1810, which has been kept up in the saw trade by combination ever since. Mr. Jackson gives the prices of provisions at Molsheim: "Household bread costs 1d. per pound; wheat bread 1½d. per pound; beef 3d. per pound; potatoes 2d. per peck; beer 1d. per pint." In the Duchy of Berg in Prussia, with board, workmen receive from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a week; without board, 1s. 2d. a day—the prices of provisions nearly as at Strasbourg, except that meat is one half-penny a pound. The present price of provisions is nearly the same in France and England. At Lyons the price of bread, *pain de ménage*, is three sous per pound; the price of meal from 10 to 12 sous; a house for a workman and his family from £5 to £6 a-year, as nearly as possible the Sheffield prices. At Paris the prices would be dearer. The wages are from a franc and a half to three francs a-day. In the hardware trade the wages in England are fully three times that amount. In Sheffield the razor forgers earn from 26s. to 30s. per week; the razor strikers from 24s. to 26s.; the hatters from 18s. to 40s.; the grinders from 18s. to 20s. The hours of labour are ten a-day. Mr. Jackson thinks it impossible that, under any practicable diminution of profits, the Sheffield manufacturers can ultimately maintain a competition with the Continent. The temptation to embark capital on the Continent, where wages are so much lower than here, is of course irresistible. Our workmen have the start; the trade has been constantly increasing; but the increase on the Continent is proportionally greater. The enormous increase of trade in Liverpool may be judged from the increase of dock dues. Mr. John Ewart says, that when he first joined the house in 1818, the dock dues, which are at the same rate now, were under £80,000 per annum—they are above £180,000 now; 1832 was a greater year than 1831.—(*Chronicle*, Oct. 30.)

DUBLIN.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 14:—"The statement lately made by Mr. Hill, to the effect that an Irish member, who both spoke and voted against the Irish Coercion Bill, had gone to the Ministry and strenuously enforced the necessity and utility of that measure, forms the all-engrossing topic of conversation here. The repeal papers have taken up the subject with much warmth and indignation, and the question demanded in all quarters is, 'Who is the traitor?' Mr. O'Connell thus alludes to the statement, in a letter received in town this day:—"A calumny it certainly is—we have not amongst the Irish members who resisted the odious Coercion Bill any one so base a traitor—so utterly destitute of principle. I know them all; they are, alas, not many in number, and on behalf of each of them I fling from us the foul calumny. I repeat it is not—it cannot be true. I add, that it is not sufficient for me alone to deny it. Each and every Irish member who resisted the Coercion Bill should for himself, in his own name, repudiate the vile falsehood; he who neglects to do so will, in my humble judgment, show himself insensible to one of the most atrocious charges that was made against any man in public or private." The leading topic of conversation for the last two days, in the clubs, is the flight of John Scott Vandeleur, Esq. charged with having committed forgeries to a large amount. It is said the Bank of England is the principal sufferer, owing to forged powers of attorney. The branch banks at Limerick have been losers to the amount of £3,000, and some bankers in Dublin have sustained considerable loss. Mr. Vandeleur is son to the late Colonel Vandeleur, and a near relative of the venerable Judge. He was High Sheriff of Clare two years ago. About seven or eight years since he married Miss Molony, of that county, with whom he received a fortune of £20,000. By this lady he has five children, and, it is said, she received a letter from him last Monday, stating that neither she nor his children would ever see him again. He was a member of the Kildare-street and other clubs, and played high. Mr. Vandeleur's age does not exceed thirty-eight. Peace officers have been dispatched after him to England."—(*Globe*.)

A general court-martial was opened last Monday in Dublin, to try Ensign Stirling, of the 64th Regiment, for wilful and gross perjury committed by him on the trial of Lieut. Ewing, of the same regiment, in August last. On the cross-examination of Ensign Stirling on that occasion, the following questions were answered by him:—Did you ever say to Mr. Antony Connelly that you had given me (Lieut. Ewing) £10 in exchange of horses?—No, never. Did you ever say the same to Mr. Barnard Connelly?—Did you ever say the same to Timothy Burke?—No, never. Did you ever say the same to any one at any time?—No, never. The gentlemen here mentioned were subsequently examined, and flatly contradicted Ensign Stirling. Lieut. Ewing was acquitted, and, by order of Lord Hill, Ensign Stirling was now to be tried for perjury, in giving false answers to these questions. The Judge-Advocate stated that Ensign Stirling was highly connected, and that his character up to this transaction was most respectable. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but his counsel admitted the accuracy of the questions and answers given on the trial of Lieut. Ewing; and the Messrs. Connelly were

again brought forward and gave the same testimony. Several officers of the 64th Regiment gave the prisoner an excellent character, and the sentence will not be known until confirmed by the King. The trial of an officer for perjury is not known ever previously to have occurred, their offences being generally a breach of some matter of discipline. The prisoner was brought into court under charge of Captain Goring, and was not allowed to wear either his sash or sword.—(*Courier*, Nov. 18.)

GRAND REVIEW.

The review of the troops forming the garrison of Paris took place yesterday in the Champ-de-Mars. At 10 o'clock the whole of the regiments had taken up their respective stations on the ground. In half an hour afterwards the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived and carefully inspected their several positions. At half-past 11, the King left the Tuileries on horseback, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and the Prince de Joinville, and followed by a splendid and numerous staff, proceeded along the quay to the Pont de la Concorde, thence along the Esplanade des Invalides, and the Avenue de Lamotte-Piquet to the Champ-de-Mars. The Queen with the Queen of the Belgians, Madame Adelaide, the Princesses and the young Royal Dukes, took their places in the Balcony in front of the Military School. The King having rode along the front of the lines, attended by King Leopold, his three elder sons, Marshal Soult, Marshals the Duke de Trevis, Molitor, Gérard, Lobau, and a number of other Generals and superior Officers, took his stand as usual in front of the central pavilion, and the whole of the different corps filed off before his Majesty, cheering him as they passed. There were present on this occasion 24 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of horse, and 96 pieces of cannon, making together 25,000 men. The weather was very fine, and not a single accident happened. The Royal Cortège returned by the same road, and reached the Palace again at half-past 3 o'clock, having been throughout the day incessantly greeted by the loyal and enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators of all ranks.—(*Galignani's Messenger*, Nov. 6.)

ALGIERS

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles gives a letter from Algiers dated the 22d ult. containing the following episode in the late military excursion to Blida:—"It will be recollected that a settler and his wife were massacred by the Arabs in the rear of the army. They had their daughter with them, a girl of about eleven years of age, but of whom, though every search was made, no traces could be found, and no doubt was entertained of her having been conveyed by the barbarians back to the mountains. She, however, has returned to Algiers, owing her safety to her own presence of mind. The following narrative of her escape is from her own recital. She was seized by the hair of her head, and the inexorable yagran was raised to strike her, when the brigands suddenly observed the driver of the wagon, from which she and her parents had been taken, running to conceal himself in the brushwood. They instantly abandoned their prey for this new object of their ferocity, thinking, no doubt, they should easily find the destitute child on their return. Seizing the propitious moment, she hastened to hide herself in the marsh, and from her hiding place watched the Arabs seeking the man who had escaped them. When they were at a distance she regained sufficient courage to come out and give a last embrace to her murdered parents, and was not deterred from performing this act of filial affection, either by the dangers to which she was exposed, or by the revolting sight of the mutilated bodies of her father and mother. Alarmed, however, by some noise, she again plunged into the marsh, and having wandered about for several hours, found herself near an Arab hut, and sat down exhausted. She had not been long in this position, when a child, about her own age, came out of the hut, and inspired by Providence, the orphan threw herself upon its neck—the Arab child answered her caresses. In a few minutes she was surrounded by Arab women, who wept over her tears of commiseration. Their maternal feelings dictated to them their duties on the occasion, and they endeavoured to conceal her, but the husbands returned, and she was discovered. These barbarians reproved their wives for granting hospitality to a Christian; and one of them had the brutality to throw an iron bar at the head of his wife, because she gave two eggs to the famished child. She, however, was preserved, and remained with the tribe two days, submitting to her fate with patience and resignation. The murderers, in fact, reflected that the exasperated French might again return to take vengeance, and that the sparing their infant prisoner, would, perhaps, be a means of appeasing the wrath of their enemies. At length, a Moor, while the Arabs were absent, got possession of the orphan, and having concealed her in one of the baskets slung across his mule, brought her on the 16th of September safe into Algiers. Immediately on her arrival she was taken to General Voirol, who bestowed upon her the most anxious care. Her return becoming known, she was the general object of curiosity and attention; every one wished to hear from her own mouth the narrative of her sufferings, to which we have not added a single word. M. Sappety, Director of the Caratine Hospital, has adopted the child, whose name is Lucine Burette, and will be to her as a second father; his kind treatment will, no doubt, soon alleviate the pains she has suffered. The officers of the garrison have opened a subscription, the product of which is to be deposited in the Savings' Bank at Paris, which will accumulate to form a dowry for the orphan of Algiers."

VISIT TO A TURKISH HAREM.

"Like every body else, I felt a strong curiosity to get a peep at the beautiful females annually imported in such numbers from Georgia and Circassia

to Constantinople, where they are brought at a very early age to be sold and distributed all over the empire, to serve their masters as servants or as mistresses. I was also extremely anxious to witness the domestic arrangements of these little female colonies: fortune was propitious, and soon afforded me the desired opportunity. The favourite wife of Kiaja Bey, an officer high in the confidence of the governor of Adrianople, fell sick. The Pascha, who had great confidence in me, recommended my services, which were accepted, and a black eunuch was sent to my quarters to accompany me to the harem. It lay about an English mile from the residence of Kiaja Bey: we first knocked at a small wicket, which was opened, and on entering, we found ourselves in a garden, tastefully ornamented, and containing a light and airy summer-house, near which the cooling waters of a fountain played into a beautiful basin of white marble. I was directed to seat myself near the fountain, and was immediately served with a pipe and coffee, while preparations were made in the harem for my reception. In a quarter of an hour, I was conducted through the garden to another door, which was opened by a female covered with a veil, who, it seems, was the guardian and turnkey* of the harem. I was now led through another garden to the building of the women, which was evidently very populous, and I could distinguish the curious faces of children and slaves, white and black, peeping at me in every direction. At last the door of the sick lady's room was opened, and I entered into a very handsome but small apartment, with closed blinds and hung in red. The patient lay on pillows, placed on the carpet near the divan, and was so entirely covered from head to toe with white cloth, that I could only guess that she was present. I seated myself on the divan, close to her head, and now all unnecessary attendants were ordered to withdraw, so that I was left in company with my patient and interpreter†, the matron already spoken of, and two little children of the sick lady. All the questions I asked were answered from under the cloth, with simplicity and clearness, and many of them, which, in some of our young ladies, might have excited *mauvais honte*, were replied to in the most natural and easy manner. On my desiring to feel her pulse, one small white hand and then another made its appearance from under the cloth, and when I asked to see her tongue, she raised the cloth, so as to disclose the face of a beautiful brunette, about twenty years of age. This last act, apparently, was an effort which shocked the prejudices of my fair patient, for immediately, like a snail that suddenly withdraws itself into its shell, she shrunk back under the cloth, and I then quitted the apartment, and having put some necessary questions to the matron, I was brought into the *selamlik* or the *boudoir* of the master of the house, where I was again regaled with a pipe and coffee.

"Quite pleased with this visit, I was brought into the presence of *Kiaja Bey*, who, on being informed that, if my patient followed the prescribed directions, she would be well in a few days, ordered me to be honoured with a pipe and coffee, and a purse of five hundred piastres. My prognosis was confirmed, and the recovery of the lady contributed greatly to raise me in the estimation of the *Paschat*."

Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, for Oct.

MANSION HOUSE.

A lady appeared before the Lord Mayor yesterday, accompanied by a Solicitor and other gentlemen, for the purpose of passing through the form of given up the sum of £600, or property of that value, by signing a certain instrument, which for ever takes away the power over such property from the person who performs what is thus required very properly by the law. It is in conformity with the legal practice for the magistrate to ask the consigner previously to the signing of the bond, the execution of which often makes one beggar or more, whether the property is given up without coercion or reluctance.—The Lord Mayor put the question, to which she replied in rather a roundabout way.—The Lord Mayor: Do you freely sign this paper by which you give up £600?—The Lady: I do, for the benefit of my husband and myself.—The Lord Mayor: I know too much of the important nature of these things to let them pass without a scrupulous examination. You are here called upon to sign a paper which takes away from you the power over £600, which it appears is to be laid out in furniture.—The Lady: it is for our mutual advantage, and I do not hesitate to sign it.—The gentlemen who were in attendance with the lady assured his Lordship that she consented without being at all urged to it.—The Lord Mayor: How do I know but her husband has creditors who may come down upon the furniture the day after it is purchased and seize it? I really cannot listen to this application under such circumstances.—The Solicitor seemed much disappointed at the determination of his Lordship, and declared that nothing was to be apprehended from the execution of the bond.—The Lord Mayor said that he was trustee to many ladies, and upon one occasion a lady was about to ruin herself by signing what she did not understand. It occurred to her, however, that it would be proper to ask her trustee whether she should do as was required, and then it turned out that if she had consented all her property would have gone. His Lordship said that he must, with such experience, act cautiously.—(*Herald*, Nov. 22.)

* This is not exactly the word used by Dr. Oppenheim—it seems, however, appropriate.

† Probably the black eunuch.

‡ The above interesting view of Dr. Oppenheim's works on the State of Medicine in Turkey, is taken from that excellent periodical the "Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science," July 1833.

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